HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV. WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1823. No. 177

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington June 14.		Fayetteville June 26.		Newbern. June 7.		Petersburg. June 27.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	a 140		100 a 150		175	200	130	175
Apple,		40	41	45	55	40	45	43	45
Peach,		—		50	75	75	85	50	60
Bacon,	lb.	8	11	8½	10	8	9	8½	9½
Beeswax,		33	35	30	32	32	33	—	
Butter,		12½	15	15	25	18	25	—	
Coffee,		26	27	25	30	30		28	30
Corn,	bush.	60	65	60	65	50		60	65
Cotton,	lb.	10	11	10	12	9	9½	8	11½
Candles, mould,		10		13	16	12½	15	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	100	107	—		70		—	
Flour,	bbl.	750	900	700	725	850	900	650	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	90	100	90	110	125			105
Country,		38	40	43	45	45	50	—	
Iron,	ton	9250	9500	10080	11200	—		9500	10500
Lard,	lb.	10		8	10	8	9½	—	
Lime,	cask	150		200	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	30	31	35	38	30		33	37½
Porter, Phil.	doz.	—		250	300	—		225	250
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		700	800	—		550	700
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	82	85	80	110	90	100	115	120
West India,		60	65	70	80	75	85	75	80
New England,		37½	40	40	45	45		38	40
Rice,	cwt.	300	325	350	400	350	400	—	
Shot,		—		1100	1200	—		1000	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	55		80	90	—		75	87½
Turk's Island,		45		65	75	—		—	
Sugar. Brown,	cwt.	750	850	850	1000	1000	1100	750	1250
Loaf,	lb.	—		17	20	18	20	15	25
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,		—		150	175	—		112½	175
Hyson,		—		100	120	—		—	
Young Hyson,		—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		275	350	—		350	1050
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	8	9	10		—	
Whiskey,	gall.	37		35	40	40		35	38
Wine, Madeira,		—		125	400	—		250	400
Teneriffe,		—		125	150	160	175	—	
Sherry,		—		—		160	200	—	
Port,		—		200	325	—		—	
Malaga,		—		65	85	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever, will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications

CAMP-MEETINGS.

A CAMP-MEETING, for Iredell circuit, will commence on Saturday the 2d of August, and conclude the Wednesday following, at Hickory Grove, three miles east of Jonesville, Surry county, N. C

2. For Salisbury circuit, at Ebenezer M. H. on Deep river, Randolph county, one mile from Mendenhall's mills, on Saturday the 9th of August, and conclude the Wednesday following

3 For Guilford circuit, at Mount Zion M. H. lower part of Stokes county, to commence on Saturday the 16th of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

4. For Caswell circuit, at Prospect M. H. in the south part of Caswell county, eighteen miles north-west of Hillsborough, to commence on Saturday the 23d of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

Lewis Skidmore.

June 17. 75—

NOTICE.

THE immoral life and unfaithful conduct of my wife Polly, has, after much and long forbearance on my part, compelled me to separate myself from her: I cannot longer recognize her as a wife or the mistress of my family; and I consider myself absolved from all obligation to contribute to her maintainance, and thereby enable her to aggravate the injuries she has done me: I therefore caution all persons not to supply her with any thing on my account, as I am determined not to pay one cent for her, and I am advised that I am under no legal obligation to do so.

James Roney.

Hawfields, Orange county, June, 14, 1823. 75—3w

CORN for Sale.

THE subscribers have forty or fifty barrels of good sound CORN, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Thos. Clancy & Co.

May 20. 71—6w

STILLS FOR SALE.

JOEL REYNOLDS & Co. have just received a supply of the best materials, and are now prepared to make STILLS of every description; also all kinds of TIN WARE; which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit.

May 6. 69—

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Cain Creek Battalion.

YOU will order the companies under your respective commands, to attend a battalion muster at the Rock Tavern, on Thursday the 10th day of July next, armed and equipped as the law directs, to parade precisely at 11 o'clock. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians, to attend the day previous, equipped for drill.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Back Creek Battalion.

YOU will order the companies under your respective commands, to attend a battalion muster at Mason Hall, on Wednesday the 23d day of July next, armed and equipped as the law directs, to parade precisely at 11 o'clock. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians, to attend the day previous, equipped for drill.

David Tate,

Col. Com. Second Orange Reg.

June 9. 74—

THE RACE HORSE

NAPOLEON.

ONE of the handsomest and finest sons of that unequalled horse Sir Archy, will stand in Hillsborough every Thursday and Friday, at the reduced price of ten dollars the season. References may be had to his hand bills, where all particulars may be seen relative to his unequalled performances on the turf, his blood, and his great reputation as a foal getter.

Lewis Shirley.

April 22. 67—

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52—tf

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale two hundred acres of land on the head waters of Hyco and Eno, adjoining the lands of Asahel Moore and others, and am willing to take a fair price for it. Mr. Moore will show the land. Application may be made to Jonathan P. Sneed, esq. of Hillsborough, or to me in Oxford.

Wm. M. Sneed.

may 6. 69—2m

For Sale, on a long Credit,

A TRACT of Land, on Collin's creek in this county, twelve miles south of Hillsorough, containing

Eleven hundred Acres,

about two hundred of which are cleared: it is extremely well watered, having a creek which makes quite through the main body of the land, with numerous branches It is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, oats, and especially cotton: and has on it a large and convenient dwelling house, a stone kitchen, a shedded barn, and other out houses.

Elijah Graves.

Orange county, May 27. 72—6w

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Orange Agricultural Society, will take place at the Union Hotel, in Hillsborough, on the Thursday after the fourth Monday in August next, when the officers for the next year will be elected. It is expected that the members will pay their dues on or before that time.

J. Taylor, jr. *Sec'y.*

June 2. 73—

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Joseph Umstead vs. *James Roberts's heirs.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of James Roberts, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt and the costs thereon.

Test.

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75 76—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Ellison G. Mangum vs. *James Roberts's heirs.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of James Roberts, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt and the costs thereon.

Test,

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75 76—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

William Horner vs. *James Roberts's heirs.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of James Roberts, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt and the costs thereon.

Test,

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75 76—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Carter Garrard vs. *John Garrard dec'd.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of John Garrard, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thompson Garrard, one of the heirs at law of John Garrard, deceased, and also one of the defendants in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Thompson Garrard appear before this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt, with the costs accruing thereon.

Test,

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 87½ 74—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

David Parker vs. *John Garrard, dec'd.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of John Garrard, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thompson Garrard, one of the heirs at law of John Garrard, deceased, and also one of the defendants in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Thompson Garrard appear before this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt, with the costs accruing thereon.

Test,

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 87½ 74—6w

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Benjamin Bullock vs. *John Garrard, dec'd.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of John Garrard, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thompson Garrard, one of the heirs at law of John Garrard, deceased, and also one of the defendants in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks that the said Thompson Garrard appear before this court, on the fourth Monday of August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt, with the costs accruing thereon.

Test,

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 87½ 74—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Isaac Woods vs. *Thomas Wilson, surviving administrator of John Woods, deceased, Thomas Thompson, executor of Samuel Thompson, deceased, Rebecca Thompson, widow of said Samuel, who was joint administrator with the said Thomas Wilson of the estate of said John Woods, and the said Thomas Wilson and Jane his wife, Michael Robinson and Nancy his wife, William Woods, David Burton and Frances his wife, John Woods, David Woods, Young Woods, Robert Wilson and Sarah his wife, William Woods, and Henderson Woods, who are children and heirs at law of James Woods, deceased, who was one of the heirs at law of John Woods, deceased.* — Petition for distribution of the estate of John Woods, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Michael Robinson and Nancy his wife, William Woods, David Burton and Frances his wife, John Woods, David Woods, Young Woods, Robert Wilson and Sarah his wife, William Woods, and Henderson Woods, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Michael Robinson and Nancy his wife, William Woods, David Burton and Frances his wife, John Woods, David Woods, Young Woods, Robert Wilson and Sarah his wife, William Woods and Henderson Woods appear at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Test,

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 87½ 74—6w

State of North-Carolina.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1823.

Rebecca Rankin vs. *Jedediah Rankin.* — Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Jedediah Rankin is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY,

Margaret Short vs. *James Short.* — Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that James Short is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Jane Short vs. *Aaron Short* — Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Aaron Short is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

William Rhodes, Zachariah Rhodes, Delilah Rhodes and George Rhodes, vs. *Zachariah Herndon, administrator of William Rhodes, sen. deceased, Benjamin Pattesall and Penny his wife, John Hutchins and Sally his wife, Amos Hurley and Polly his wife, Robert Smith and Mildred his wife, & Delilah Rhodes, widow of William Rhodes, sen. deceased.* — Petition for distribution of the estate of William Rhodes, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Amos Hurley and Polly his wife, Robert Smith and Mildred his wife, are inhabitants of the state of Tennessee: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Amos Hurley and Polly his wife, Robert Smith and Mildred his wife appear at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Test,

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $3 75. 74—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

James Nicholson, Wyche Nicholson, Matthew Patton and Agnes his wife, Sugar Jones and Rebecca his wife, David Bowers and Elizabeth his wife, vs. *Thomas Thompson, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Mary Howell, deceased, late of Orange county, and also against Burwell Loften and Michael Bailey, executors of John Clanton, deceased, and against Dabney Clanton, Henry Clanton, Robert Clanton, Edmond Bailey and Rebecca his wife, and George Whitehorn and Jackey his wife.* — Petition for distribution of the estate of Mary Howell, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Burwell Loften and Michael Bailey, executors of John Clanton, deceased, and Dabney Clanton, Henry Clanton, Robert Clanton, Edmund Bailey and Rebecca his wife, George Whitehorn and Jackey his wife, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Burwell Loften, Michael Bailey, Dabney Clanton, Henry Clanton, Robert Clanton, Edmond Bailey and Rebecca his wife, George Whitehorn and Jackey his wife appear at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Test,

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 25 74—6w

State of North-Carolina,

GRANVILLE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

John Webb, Mark Howard and wife, and others, vs. *James Webb and Wm. S. Webb, executors of Wm. Webb, deceased.* — Petition for Legacy.

IT appearing to the court that William S. Webb, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said William S. Webb appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, in the town of Oxford, on the first Monday in August next, plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Witness Stephen K. Sneed, clerk of our said court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1823.

Stephen K. Sneed, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $3 00 72—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1823.

Dicey Mangum vs. *John J. Carrington and others.* — Petition for partition of the land of John Carrington, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, George Moore and Elizabeth his wife, Carrington Knight, William Knight, John Knight, Nancy Knight, Elizabeth Knight, Jeptha Knight, James Knight, Jefferson Knight, Meekins Knight, Raleigh Knight, and Mary Knight, children and heirs at law of their mother Mary Knight, deceased, (which said Mary was one of the children and heirs at law of John Carrington, late of Orange county, deceased,) reside beyond the limits of this state, the eight last mentioned of whom are infants under the age of twenty-one years: It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months successively, that the said defendants who are of full age, and those under the age of twenty-one years, by their guardians, appear at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in September next and put in their answers to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly. Test,

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

Price adv. $8 20. 66—3m

BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS,

for sale at this office

Washington City, June 17.

On presenting his credential letters to the President of the United States, on Thursday last, the minister of the Republic of Colombia, Mr. SALAZAR, addressed to the president the following very handsome and pertinent remarks:

ADDRESS.

SIR—The Republic of Colombia this day enjoys a high honour in offering to that of the United States, through the humble voice of her representative, the homage of her respect and friendship. Admiring in common with the universe, the virtues of a people made great and happy by liberty and order, she is anxious to contract with them relations of mutual utility, and hopes that sentiments of reciprocal good will may be co-extensive with the two countries, and of equal permanance.

At the termination of the struggle which she maintained in her defence of her rights, Colombia saw with pleasure that this illustrious nation was the first to recognize her independence—a noble act of justice, coming with peculiar aptitude from the United States, and an example to other nations worthy of imitation.

The moment America (heretofore *Spanish,*) perceived that the time had arrived for the exercise of self-government, operating in concert without any inter-communication, and as it were by an impulse of nature, the cry of independence resounded from one extremity to the other. The civilized world, as they looked on the origin, progress, and termination of this political revolution, instead of regarding it as an act of rebellion, saw in it only the necessary result of the order of things, and one of those important events of the age, which have contributed to change the face of the earth, and to meliorate the condition of the human race. Hence it is that our commercial relations have been unbroken, that our flag has been respected upon the seas, and that the principles of neutrality have been acknowledged and practised conformably to the law of nations.

The United States of America, acting upon a more elevated scale, uninfluenced by the petty calculations of exclusive profit, knowing how to be great *in themselves*, and not through the littleness of others, after having interposed their good offices as conciliators, assumed the solemn responsibility of acknowledging the New Republics. Never was there an act more expressive of the national will, more noble in its motives, more interesting in its object, more unanimous in its decision. The names of all its authors are engraven by gratitude on the hearts of my fellow-citizens, and history will record them in imperishable characters.

This generous conduct was in conformity with true policy. Columbia believes herself worthy of being admitted into the great community of nations, as well from her physical and moral strength as from the principles she professes.—While the doctrine of the radical sovereignty of the people, toleration, the abolition of slavery, and the rights of society as consecrated in their legislative codes, shall continue to prevail in an enlightened world, she relies securely upon its favour. Her desire is universal happiness, and, to this end, it is the duty of every state to labour, as well for the sake of its own good as for the cause of mankind.

To Spain, now in arms in defence of her own independence, while seeking to deny ours, the Republic with one hand presents the sword that triumphed at Pichincha, Carabobo and Boyaca, and with the other, the olive of peace. May the ties of blood, of religion and of language, inspire her with benevolent sentiments, and incline her to listen, in the silence of the passions, to the voice of truth, and to the wise and friendly counsels of the American government! May heaven continue to pour out its blessings upon the country of Washington and Franklin, and may it continue to reap the fruits of its establishments, and of its free institutions. From her own, from time and peace, Colombia hopes to enjoy the same felicity. It has been purchased at the expense of great sacrifices, and with the blood of her heroes and martyrs. The United States will be the model for her happiness, as they have been of her glory. I have done.

We are informed, that this address was received with great kindness by the president, who replied that he "availed himself of the occasion to explain the part which the United States had acted towards Colombia, and the other new governments in South America, in their contest for their independence, which had been as friendly as comported with their neutrality. The president expressed himself also, in terms of great regard for the republic of Columbia, and his satisfaction at receiving Mr. Salazar in the character of minister from his government. *National Intel.*

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

The nations of Europe have hitherto precipitated themselves into war for some disputed piece of territory, or some insignificant point of national etiquette: but in the present day, the political opinions of one nation happening to differ from those of another, is held sufficient reason to threaten and commence a campaign. Whether an army collected by despots, and headed by their hirelings, can overrun the territory of the human mind, and lay desolate its proudest sentiments and most elevated principles, remains yet to be ascertained. Provinces may be laid waste, villages may be plundered, the defenceless inhabitants may be butchered, but a million of glittering bayonets are unequal to the task of destroying the energies of free minds, or rooting out those principles and feelings which bear them up to the summit of human elevation. Those principles and those sentiments spring up with redoubled force and energy even in the midst of those scenes which have been brought on for their destruction; and if a seal is attempted to be put upon the tongues of freemen by the mandates of despotism, so that the watchword of freedom is unable to escape their lips, the very stones in the highways, the monuments of greatness, the statues of patriots, would cry out and make themselves be heard. A multitude of adventurers, animated only by the hope of plunder, or a mass of men ignorant of every thing but their last orders, and reckless of every thing but the next day's provisions, may be stopped in their progress by a multitude equally animated, or a crowd equally ignorant and reckless; but are such rude materials to be put in opposition to the tide of knowledge with any hopes of success? We have every reason to rejoice when we behold the intimate connection between knowledge and freedom, and that the former is the lamp that lights the path of man down the avenue of time, and that the latter supplies his heart with moral energy, and fixes the sword in his hand to cut his way to glory and greatness through the mercenary opposition of tyranny and thraldom. How glorious might not the monarchs of Europe become, if they possessed the noble pride of elevated minds! How insignificant they are in attempting to throw shackles upon thought wherever it ventures to make itself appear! Removed as the citizens of the U. States are from the scene of action by the breadth of a mighty ocean, we can view them with that coolness and moderation which their posterity will only be enabled to do at the distance of two centuries. We can weigh their principles and their actions without being swayed by those party feelings which cloud and obscure the opinions of the best and most upright men who live amongst them. Our distance in place enables us to adopt that moderation which distance in time alone is supposed to produce. The public opinion of this country upon the transactions in Europe, will not go for nothing. We are free ourselves, and with the same freedom shall we judge of others.

VINDEX.

From the National Intelligencer.

American Colonization Society.

Of the special meeting of the board of managers of the American Colonization Society, held in the City Hall, Washington, on Monday, the second of June, a more particular account ought to be given, and is now attempted.

Several religious associations and the auxiliary societies had been previously invited to take part in the deliberations of the board. In addition to the ordinary members of the board, there were present the honorable William H. Crawford, one of the vice presidents of the society, Rev. Luther Rice, and Rev. P. Chase, from the general convention of the baptist church; Mr. Leonard Bacon and Mr. Solomon Peck, from the society of inquiry concerning missions at the theological seminary, Andover; Mr. Joseph Gales, secretary of the Raleigh auxiliary society, and Mr. Searle, from the society of inquiry at the theological institution, Princeton. Mr. Crawford presided.

Mr. Caldwell, the secretary of the society, presented the resolutions of the general assembly of the presbyterian church, adopted in consequence of an address from the committee appointed to invite the association to send delegates to this meeting. These resolutions have been already published.

Mr. Bacon made an interesting statement of the opinions of the northern people in relation to the colonization society, and suggested to the board several subjects for consideration.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Gales, jr. offered a resolution to this effect: That committees be appointed to consider—1st, The state of the colony, and the means of improving it; 2dly, The finances of the association and the means of increasing its income and regulating its expenditures; 3dly, Whether any, and, if any, what, alterations are necessary, in the immediate management of the affairs of the society. The board then adjourned to meet again on Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

The board were gratified, on Wednesday, not only with the attendance of Mr. Crawford, but also with that of the hon. Charles F. Mercer, and William H. Fitzhugh, esq. of Virginia, both vice presidents of the society.

The reports of the several committees were then read, and, after some animated debate, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That additional agents be appointed, to visit the different parts of the United States, to diffuse information, to collect funds, and to form auxiliary societies.

2. *Resolved*, That a periodical publication be established, under the direction of the board of managers and their agent, for the purpose of diffusing correct information concerning the progress of the society and the situation of the colony; provided that a subscription adequate to defray the expense of said publication shall have been previously obtained.

3. *Resolved* That an address be prepared for general circulation, to exhibit to the public the present situation and wants of the society.

4 *Resolved*, That it is expedient to send to the colony, this season, three or more vessels, to be fitted out from the northern, middle and southern sections of the United States.

5. *Resolved, unanimously*, That the board duly appreciate the zeal and interest taken in the affairs of this society by the different religious denominations who have sent delegates to this meeting.

Some other resolutions were offered by Mr. Fitzhugh.

Their great importance induced the board to defer a decision upon them, as well as upon a part of the reports of their committees, to a future meeting.

The object of the colonization society is evidently becoming more popular. We venture to predict that soon no institution in the country will receive a more liberal and extensive support.—Whenever its design is understood, every good man must be its friend.

FROM MESSURADO.

Baltimore, June 16.

Captain Gold, of the brig Alonzo, from St. Thomas, states, that he received the following information from an officer of the U. S. brig Enterprize:—The U. S. ship Cyane, captain Spence, just arrived from the coast of Africa, which place she left in January, had proceeded to Sierra Leone, thence to the American Colony at Messurado, where she arrived about the 1st of April, and found the colonists in a most wretched state—they had not only been attacked by the natives, by which their numbers were greatly diminished, but were suffering for the want of materials for building a shelter from the open air. It was said to be more owing to good fortune than to their means of defence, that they were not all butchered by the savages who surrounded them—their defence against thousands being only two or three small cannon enclosed by a rail fence for a breast work. Nothing could have been more seasonable than the arrival of captain Spence, who furnished them with supplies of provisions and other necessary articles, and with arms and ammunition, built for them a strong stone castle and mounted several guns—this, when he sailed, required only the exertions of the colonists for about two days to make it a complete defence from any attack of the natives—he also refitted the U. S. schooner Augusta, and left her under the command of lieut. Richard Dashiell, with instructions to afford every assistance to the colonists. The Cyane's crew, after leaving the coast of Africa, became very sickly, a number of them died on the passage—several officers who were sick, we are happy to state are now convalescent. The ship is at present in a healthy state. Captain Spence has been in ill health for several months—he will return to the U. States immediately. [*Federal Gazette.*

The last number of Silliman's Journal notices a chain bridge, which is in a state of forwardness over the Menai, an arm of the Irish Sea, which separates Anglesea from North Wales. It will have the unprecedented length of 560 feet, between the two supports, one on each shore; and its height above the water will be 136 feet, so that vessels may pass beneath it under full sail. The abutments are of masonry, surmounted by wood pyramids, 50 feet high, over which the chains pass. The bridge is 28 feet wide, containing a footpath of four feet wide, in the middle. It will cost 700,000 pounds sterling.

Cotton Seed Oil.—A recent discovery is said to have been made, that oil extracted from cotton seed will answer for painting, that it is found even superior to linseed oil for this purpose. The machinery necessary for picking the cotton, it is stated, may be easily converted to the purpose of making the oil. A patent has been granted to Mr. George P. Degges, for securing the advantages resulting from this discovery, and we hope our planters may eventually find in the value of their cotton seed some little set off for the low price of cotton itself.

Augusta Chronicle.

Last year the Russian bible society printed 160,000 copies of the bible. This year it will print 100,000.

Monument to Bonaparte.—The ship Two Catherines, arrived at Newport on Sunday, 110 days from Calcutta and 41 from St. Helena, reports, that the monument intended to be erected over the remains of Napoleon, arrived at St. Helena 1st of May, but the inscription was not known.

Foreign Intelligence.

Eight Days Later from England.

New York, June 20.

By the arrival last evening, of the regular packet ship Canada, in 31 days from Liverpool, we have received (says the Evening Post) London papers of the 16th, and Liverpool of 17th of May, inclusive.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The intelligence by this arrival is important, and, if it turns out correct, highly favorable to the cause of Spain. The gallant Mina, whose name is dear to every Spaniard, taking advantage of the stupor, into which the French generals seem to have fallen, is stated to have succeeded, by one of those bold movements for which he has been so often celebrated, in placing his army in the rear of the French, by which he is said to have involved them in such difficulties that nothing remains for them but to retrace their steps. It cannot, however, be denied, that the Paris papers, which are to the 14th of May, represent Mina as being in an aukward situation, from which, they flatter themselves, he will not easily escape. This, however, was to be expected from a quarter where nothing is allowed to appear before the public but what is favourable to France. The consternation which prevailed at Paris on the receipt of the intelligence carries with it strong probability of the fact, and from the known caution of Mina, it is not easy to persuade ourselves that he would have acted, as he appears to have done, without being pretty certain of operating favorably for his country.

Although the news from the French armies, as given officially in the Paris papers, is ten days later, we do not find that they had made any greater progress in the invasion of Spain than was known by the last arrival. The occupation of Burgos was then announced; and we are now told that "the head quarters have been at Burgos since the 9th," and that "the first corps has made its movement upon Valladolid."—An order of the day appears, for the army of the Pyrenees to march on the 5th of May, "to advance upon Madrid;" and it is stated in the Morning Chronicle of the 13th, that letters had been received in London from Madrid, dated the 25th April, from which it appeared, that the French were expected there, as all obstacles to their advance had been removed, and as it was the intention of the Spanish government, and the commander of the province, not to impede them.—Still the French generals continue to move but slowly, and seem to justify, in their tardy operations, an opinion pretty generally prevailing, that they were actually afraid to proceed, least they should be cut off by the Spanish troops, who are represented, in late accounts from Perpignan, as having departed from their former system of retiring before the enemy, and of having put themselves "in order of battle, with arms in their hands," whenever the invaders made any movement, which seemed to indicate an intention to advance. An engagement is even said, in accounts from Perpignan of the 4th May, to have taken place between the opposing armies, in which much loss had been sustained on both sides; the result of which, however, is not mentioned. Advices from Paris say, that the Duke of Angouleme had become quite disheartened at having been joined by so few Spaniards; and that he had been unable to organize a respectable, or even any force at all, of natives. An extract of a letter, given below, from Bayonne, dated May 1st, gives, what the London Courier considers, "gloomy accounts" of the state of matters, which seem, according to that paper, to be "the forerunner of unfavorable news."

If ever the French had reason to calculate on being well received by the inhabitants on entering Spain, they appear to have forfeited all claims to their support, by the countenance they have given to the outrageous conduct of the "Army of the Faith," who are represented as a banditti, acting without principle, and caring for nothing but filling their pockets, and wreaking their vengeance on their personal enemies. They had pillaged Laredo under the very eye of the French, without the latter showing any disposition to prevent them. "Worthy allies," observe letters from Tolosa, "of the French! worthy auxiliaries of a Bourbon prince! Fortunately the whole blame will fall upon them; as it is of these hordes that the van guard of the Bourbon army is composed." This circumstance alone was sufficient to appal the royal duke, even had the Spaniards themselves, who were not the immediate sufferers by the miscreants, not evinced a determination to defend the country to the last extremity. Notwithstanding that the French people are kept in the most profound ignorance as to the real state of matters in Spain, enough occasionally transpires through the medium of private letters received in London from well informed individuals in Paris, to show that the Spaniards are actively engaged in collecting and combining their forces to resist the invaders. Mina's army is estimated at 16,000 men; Rego and Morillo are stated to have effected a junction at Leon, and to have an equal number of troops under their command; while old and young, cheered by the songs of the ladies, are hastening in every direction to join the defenders of their country, and to overwhelm their unprincipled foes. The measures pursued by France, seem, in fact, to have given activity to that spark which must inevitably consume all that remains within its votex.

To add to the consternation of the French, it is stated, that accounts have been received at Bayonne of a Portuguese division having entered Spain by the way of Miranda, consisting of 6,000 infantry and 2,400 cavalry; a movement which appears to have been so unexpected as to induce the Duke of Reggio to give up his first intention of marching right on to Madrid, and to effect a movement upon Placentia. It is added, that the garrisons of St. Sebastians and that of Figueras, were so regardless of the French, that they openly set them at defiance. In the former, the Spanish soldiers every day showed themselves on the glacis, whilst the matches were lighted on the ramparts to fire on the French should they show any disposition to advance. In the latter, only three men had been killed, although the invaders kept firing upon the citadel with 24 pounders three or four times a day. Every time that a little accident happened within the fort from a ball, the besieged jeeringly replied to it by shouts of "Vive le Roi! Vive le Duc d'Angouleme;" a mode of warfare, it must be acknowledged, not every way calculated to reconcile his royal highness to the mad expedition in which he was engaged.

Rumors of negociation between the French and Spanish authorities, which had been positively contradicted by the London Courier, were revived at Paris at the latest dates, and gave rise to various speculations in the journals; one asserting and the other denying the fact. The postscript of a letter from Bayonne, of the 4th of May, states, that couriers had actually arrived at the French head quarters, from Seville, for the purpose of negociation. A. M. de Marrignac is also mentioned, in the French papers, as having gone to Seville "for the purpose of giving effect to overtures for peace."—These overtures, it is said, would have the immediate effect of bringing "back Ferdinand to his capital, to re-establish him on his throne, and to restore to that unfortunate country the happiness and tranquility of which the violence of party had so long deprived it." As there can be no difficulty about what is here meant by "the violence of party," it requires very little penetration to foresee that this mission to Seville, supposing it true, will terminate in a dignified rejection of every overture which does not recognize the right of the Spanish people to frame their own constitution.—We, indeed, find it stated, in the Morning Chronicle of the 13th, in reference to an unfounded rumor respecting a change of ministers at Seville, that a remonstrance had been made with the British ambassador, on the subject of his having so frequently recommended the Spanish government to enter into negociations and concession, in which "they declared that they would enter into no negociation as long as a French soldier was on the territory of Spain."—They further said, that "the repeated efforts of Sir W. A. Court on this subject, only tended to sow dissensions, and to weaken their cause, and that, if he continued this sort of conduct, they would be under the necessity of recalling the Spanish ambassador from London.

The French chamber of deputies had been closed by royal proclamation, the members separating amid cries of *Vive le Roi.* It might be inferred from this, that the government considered itself sufficiently able to carry on the war without deriving assistance from, or consulting with, the representatives of the people. The prorogation of the chamber had excited no interest at Paris.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

A private letter from Frankfort on the Oder, dated April 23d, states that the Emperor Alexander was actually assembling an army of observation on the frontier of Poland, to consist of 120,000 men. This circumstance, which had been formerly mentioned, and shortly afterwards contradicted, appears to rest on good foundation; for we find Mr. Canning in the House of commons, in reply to a question put to him by Mr. Brougham, stating, that "there was a Russian army on the Vistula, but whether large or small he could not say." In answer to another question respecting the movements of the Austrians in Italy, Mr. Canning replied to Mr. Brougham; "that he believed all the troops which were to have quitted Italy had already evacuated the Neapolitan and Piedmontese states; but whether they had all got out of the Milanese, he did not know." The London Courier regards these proceedings of Russia and Austria as indicative of a determination to assist France in her unhallowed attempts against Spain; and certainly if we are to be guided by the declarations of their ambassadors on leaving Madrid, the interference of these powers is an occurrence which was to be expected. It will be seen, however, by an article dated Frankfort, May 4th, that a different policy is attributed to the two emperors; for while the emperor Alexander is considered "as the principal person who